

accountability to the Federal Government for the plant's future.

Mr. President, to sum up, I would simply say to my colleagues that this amendment tries to give a helping hand to the Langer plant and the city of Rolla, while relieving the Federal Government of a facility that it no longer needs.

I understand that the amendment will be accepted unanimously, and I thank the managers on both sides, Senators THURMOND and NUNN, and the senior Senator from Ohio, Senator GLENN, for their support of this amendment, as well as their staffs for their assistance with this amendment.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, this amendment authorizes the administrator of the General Services Administration to convey the William Langer Jewel Bearing Plant, 9.77 acres of real property, to the city of Rolla, ND. DOD declared the property in excess to its needs in July. GSA conducted a screening of the property and found there are no other Federal interests in the facility. I believe this has been cleared on the other side.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, this particular amendment has the support of this side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 2459) was agreed to.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. WARNER. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2460

(Purpose: To authorize a land exchange, U.S. Army Reserve Center, Gainesville, GA)

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN] proposes an amendment numbered 2460.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 487, below line 24, add the following:

SEC. 2838 LAND EXCHANGE, UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE CENTER, GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army may convey to the City of Gainesville, Georgia (in this section referred to as the "City"), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property (together with any improvements thereon) consisting of approximately 4.2 acres located on Shallowford Road, in the City of Gainesville, Georgia.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance authorized by subsection (a), the City shall—

(1) convey to the United States all right, title, and interest in and to a parcel of real

property consisting of approximately 8 acres of land, acceptable to the Secretary, in the Atlas Industrial Park, Gainesville, Georgia;

(2) design and construct on such real property suitable replacement facilities in accordance with the requirements of the Secretary, for the training activities of the United States Army Reserve;

(3) fund and perform any environmental and cultural resource studies, analysis, documentation that may be required in connection with the land exchange and construction considered by this section;

(4) reimburse the Secretary for the costs of relocating the United States Army Reserve units from the real property to be conveyed under subsection (a) to the replacement facilities to be constructed by the City under subsection (b)(2). The Secretary shall deposit such funds in the same account used to pay for the relocation;

(5) pay to the United States an amount as may be necessary to ensure that the fair market value of the consideration provided by the City under this subsection is not less than fair market value of the parcel of real property conveyed under subsection (a); and

(6) assume all environmental liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)) for the real property to be conveyed under subsection (b)(1).

(c) DETERMINATION OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—(1) The determination of the Secretary regarding the fair market value of the real property to be conveyed pursuant to subsection (a), and of any other consideration provided by the City under subsection (b), shall be final.

(d) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the parcels of real property to be conveyed under subsections (a) and (b) shall be determined by surveys satisfactory to the Secretary. The cost of such surveys shall be borne by the City.

(e) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require any additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyances under this section that the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interest of the United States.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, this amendment authorizes the Secretary of the Army to convey 4.2 acres of real property at an Army Reserve facility in Gainesville, GA, in exchange for an 8 acres of land in the Atlas Industrial Park, Gainesville, GA. The exchange is for fair market value.

I believe this has been cleared. It is an important amendment to the people in Gainesville, GA, as well as to the Army Reserve, which is going to get a larger piece of land and also a new reserve facility in exchange for an existing piece of land at fair market value.

I urge its adoption.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, the amendment has the support of this side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 2460) was agreed to.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. WARNER. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, my understanding is that we will not con-

clude the list of amendments which have been agreed to. We will finish that in the morning. Among those will be one by the Senator from Virginia that relates to the spent nuclear fuel issue. I will, beforehand—I repeat, beforehand—have contacted Senators KEMPTHORNE and CRAIG for their views. Today, I received a series of telephone calls, and it was explained that negotiations are still going on with the Governor of Idaho.

Also, I must say to my colleagues that this is an issue of very serious concern to the U.S. Navy, because it is impacting on the future refueling of our naval ships and consequently impacts on their deployment. It also impacts on the rotation of work among the several shipyards in handling the refueling and other naval work.

Therefore, I am hopeful that this can be worked out satisfactorily between the administration and the State of Idaho and the U. S. Department of Defense. But I am concerned that the progress thus far leaves this Senator—and I just speak for myself—somewhat disheartened. Therefore, I will continue to monitor and address this issue. I may have further remarks on it tomorrow after consultation with my colleagues, the Senators from that State. But I wish to alert Senators of the concern of this Senator on this matter.

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I believe that amendment is being worked on by staff. I think it is either worked out or very close to being worked out. So I anticipate that we will be in a position to deal with it tomorrow.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I think we will turn to the conclusion of the Senate's business, unless the Senator has further comments. He is beating a hasty retreat. It is my lifetime opportunity to do what I want in the U.S. Senate.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SENATOR CLAIBORNE PELL

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I want to add a few words to the chorus of praise for our distinguished colleague from Rhode Island, Senator PELL. As has been noted in the remarks of my colleagues, Senator PELL's service in Congress includes so many accomplishments of such great consequences for our country that it would distinguish the careers of 10 public servants. That one man rendered so many important services to the American people is truly astonishing, and reflects great credit on Senator PELL.

Senator PELL now informs us that his service in the Senate will conclude at 36 years. Thirty six years is a long

time to be sure, and Senator PELL has more than earned his comfortable retirement. But the sentiments held by his colleagues that this place will be impoverished by his departure are genuine. For Senator PELL's career was marked by more than extraordinary achievement. It was marked by extraordinary graciousness, and generosity, and an indefatigable decency toward others. I think we would all agree that when it comes to these virtues, CLAIBORNE PELL is a gentleman without peer.

In his announcement of his retirement, Senator PELL expressed some very gracious sentiments about this institution and the men and women who work here. Coming from him, they were most appreciated. For if the Senate is indeed a finer place than it is popularly perceived to be that quality is due in part to CLAIBORNE PELL's presence here. He will be greatly missed.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST ASIA

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, while we were out of session over the last three weeks there were a number of important developments in Asia—specifically Vietnam, Cambodia and China—to which I, as the Chairman of the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, would like to draw my colleagues' attention.

First, the human rights situation in Vietnam continues to be of great concern. The weekend of August 12, barely a week after Secretary of State Christopher opened the newly-established U.S. embassy in Hanoi, a Vietnamese court convicted two Vietnamese-born U.S. citizens and seven Vietnamese nationals accused of being counter-revolutionaries and acting to "overthrow the people's administration." The group, allied with the banned political party Tan Dai Viet, was apparently trying to organize a conference in Ho Chi Minh City (the former Saigon) to discuss human rights and democracy in Vietnam. After their first attempt failed, they tried to set up another meeting but were arrested 10 days before it was held. Radio Hanoi Voice of Vietnam, in somewhat characteristic rhetoric, described their "crimes" as follows:

Taking advantage of our party's renovation policy, they used the pretext of democracy and human rights to distort the truth of history, smear the Vietnamese communist party and state, instigate bad elements at home, and contact hostile forces abroad to feverishly oppose our state in an attempt to set up a people-betraying and nation-harming regime. A check of their personal backgrounds indicated that they spent almost all their lives serving the enemy of our people and giving a helping hand to the aggressors' attempts to oppose our country.

The administration warned them and used educational measures on them after it discovered their sabotage scheme. Nonetheless, they stubbornly contacted reactionary forces abroad and carried on their scheme aimed at opposing and overthrowing the people's ad-

ministration. Their activities posed a particular danger to society and was detrimental to national security.

Americans Nguyen Tan Tri and Tran Quang Liem received a 7-year and 4-year prison sentence respectively.

In addition, the Vietnamese government's persecution of Buddhist leaders continues unabated. On August 15, a Vietnamese court sentenced a leader of a banned Buddhist church to five years in prison for criticizing Communist rule and maintaining an independent (i.e., outside direct Communist control) Buddhist church. The court convicted Thich Quang Do, secretary general of the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam (UBCV), and five other activists in a 1-day trial. Thich Quang was accused of publishing a criticism of the Communist Party and sending two faxes to overseas Buddhists accusing the Vietnamese Government of obstructing a church-sponsored flood-relief mission in 1994. The other five were arrested for participating in that mission.

Vietnamese authorities also recently announced that the government would soon try the acting head of the UBCV Thich Huyen Quang, who is under house arrest at the Quang Phuoc Shrine in Quang Ngai; and Thich Long Tri, UBCV's third highest official, who is under house arrest at the Vien Giac Pagoda in Hoi An, Quang Nam. The announcement is especially ironic given that since last year the government has systematically denied that Thich Huyen had ever been placed under arrest. On December 29, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry announced that reports of Thich Huyen's arrest were fabrications and that he had simply been "moved to another pagoda at the requests of other monks."

Mr. President, these are not isolated incidents, but part of a systematic denial of even the most basic human rights on the part of the Vietnamese government. Let me list just a few others:

Thich Tri Tuu, the senior monk of the Linh Mu pagoda in Hue and a close disciple of the late Supreme Patriarch of the UBCV, is serving a four-year sentence on charges of "public disorder" at the Ba Sao prison camp, Nam Ha, Phu Ly province, in conjunction with the May 1993 protest in Hue. At the time of the demonstration, Thich Tri was being held in police custody, and police refused to let Buddhist monks who began the protests see him or talk to him. The crowd later saw him slumped in the back of a police vehicle, stopped the vehicle and extracted him from it—he had apparently fainted. He was placed, unconscious, into a cyclo-pousse which carried him back to his temple as the protest continued and certain persons in the crowd set the police vehicle on fire. Also still imprisoned at the Ba Sao camp on public disorder charges stemming from this protest are Thich Hai Tang and Thich Hai Thinh. Thich Hai Chanh was released, but not allowed to return to his residence at the Linh Mu pagoda in Hue and has been obliged to move to a pagoda in Quang Tri province.

Thich Hanh Duc, appointed by the state-sponsored church to be abbot of the Son Linh Pagoda of Ba Ria-Vung Tau in 1982, was arrested in July 1993 when police attempted to

enter the pagoda and a violent confrontation ensued. The Fatherland Front and the provincial people's committee issued an eviction order against Thich Hanh and other monks after the senior monk publicly read an oration of Thich Huyen Quang and expressed support for the restoration of the Unified Buddhist Church. In February 1993, the provincial committee of the state-sponsored church expelled him from the church for "violating the principles of Vietnamese Buddhism." Thich Hanh Duc was ultimately sentenced to three years of imprisonment for "crimes against on-duty officials" and "handing out documents hostile to the socialist government of Vietnam;" he was last known to be detained at the Phuoc Co prison in Ba Ria-Vung Tau.

Do Trung Hieu, formerly a Communist Party cadre in charge of religious affairs in Ho Chi Minh City and now a private businessman, was detained by police in Ho Chi Minh City on June 14, 1995. Hieu had written and circulated an autobiographical essay describing the Party's efforts to dismantle the Unified Buddhist Church after the war out of fear that its influence and following would spread throughout Vietnam. Hieu has reportedly been transferred to Hanoi for questioning, but his whereabouts have not been confirmed.

Hoang Minh Chinh, a well-known communist intellectual, was also detained in Hanoi on June 14 this year. This was his third detention for criticizing Party policy; he had previously been arrested for advocating "revisionist" lines in 1967 and 1981. The cause of the latest detention appears to be petitions he sent to the highest levels of the Party demanding that his name be cleared for his previous jailings, and his questioning the propriety of the constitutional provision that enshrines the leading role of the Vietnam Communist Party.

Doan Thanh Liem, a law professor who was educated in the United States, is serving a twelve-year sentence for "counter revolutionary propaganda"—that is, notes he had prepared on constitutional reform. He was arrested in April 1990 for his association with Michael Morrow, Dick Hughes and Don Luce. He knew all three Americans from his participation in a well-known Saigon charity, the Shoeshine Boys. Liem, held in the Ham Tan camp, has developed a serious pulmonary condition in prison that is often associated with tuberculosis. Senator HARKIN's request to meet with Liem was denied during his July 1995 visit.

Nguyen Tri, also known as Truong Hung Thai, was sentenced to eight years at the trial of Doan Thanh Liem for having helped Liem purchase a typewriter and having received from Liem two documents the official press described as "anti-communist."

Doan Viet Hoat, one of Vietnam's most prominent political prisoners, was transferred abruptly among three different prisons last year, ending up in the Thanh Cam camp, a facility for common criminals in a remote and malarial part of Thanh Hoa province. Arrested in November 1990, Dr. Hoat was given a fifteen-year sentence on charges of "attempting to overthrow the government" for producing the reformist newsletter Freedom Forum. His transfers seem to have come in reaction to public statements which he has periodically been able to release since his initial detention. The move to Thanh Cam has isolated him from the outside world, and he is allowed only limited communication with his family.

Pham Duc Kham, also tried for the Freedom Forum affair, was sentenced to sixteen years of imprisonment (later reduced to just under twelve years) for his participation. He was transferred in November 1994 from the Xuan Phuoc labor camp in Phu Yen province